

European war—only 298,826 immigrants came to our shores, as against 1,218,480 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—the year before the outbreak of war. In the first year of the war, the fiscal year 1915, 326,700 immigrants came.

There were thus 27,874 fewer immigrants during the second year of the war than during the first.

For the past six months the stream of immigration has been increasing again, and for the period July 1, to December 31, 1916, 193,803 immigrants entered the United States. If this rate is maintained for the present six-months period, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, will see a total of 387,000 immigrants, an increase over both the previous war years.

"The largest part of our immigration from the nations at war in the past six months," said Commissioner Uhl, "has been coming from Italy. Next to Italy, comes the United Kingdom; then Russia, then France. We are not getting widows of soldiers killed on the battlefields. Many of the women are widows, but few are widows of soldiers.

"Many are being rejected, but of course nobody is being deported now. In some cases we are paroling rejected aliens in the custody of their friends or relatives. All rejected aliens are subject to deportation at the end of the war, or when opportunity offers."

Uhl pointed out a heavy immigration from Greece during the second year of the war, which might indicate a desire to avoid military service.

There are indications the recently enacted Burnett bill, with its literacy test, will result in a rush of immi-

grants to get in before the law becomes effective.

"I have one report, that I cannot verify, that 37,000 immigrants are booked to sail from Italy between now and the first of May," said Uhl.

"We have naturally been receiving very little immigration from the central powers, and there is no particular reason why the entry of this country into the war would affect immigration from the allied or neutral nations."

FLATS

A flat is a place with no room for expansion, intellectual or chest.

It requires thin furniture and a narrow wife. The rooms are so small you have to walk sideways when you wear your winter clothing. And it's no place for a man with a stomach if you don't want the walls to bulge.

Newly initiated flat dwellers have to be carefully trained, so they won't walk out in the back yard and fall off the fire escape.

When the fellow who said any old place he could hang his hat was home, sweet home to him; went to live in a flat he kept his hat on and hung himself instead.

Life isn't much without a front porch and a back yard, anyhow.

But what's a man with a 1x5 income going to do with an 8-10 disposition in a 2-4 flat?

Opera glasses which reduce instead of magnify have been designed for persons in front seats of motion picture theaters.

The pope is said to live on a diet as simple as that of the poorest tradesman.

FASHION DONS THE KITCHEN APRON

An ordinary kitchen apron effect adds variety to the prevailing straight-line gowns. It is neither absurd nor inappropriate, for it offers a dignified and picturesque chance

for elaborate ornamentation as in the most attractive biscuit color frock which is pictured today.

The extra long tight sleeve is another feature approved in high-class